NAMES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

CRITICAL, HISTORICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS ES-SAIS. By Loan Macaniat. With a Memoir and Index-6 vols. 17no. Sheldon & Co. Every lover of standard English literature will

give a cordial welcome to this admirable edition of the miscellaneous writings of one of its most illustrous essayists. It comprises all the articles published with the author's correction and revision during his life-time; all the articles published by his friends since his death; and several essays which are undoutedly the productions of his pen, but not found in any other edition of his miscellaneous compositions. The contents have been arranged in chronological order, furnishing an illustration of the progress of the author's mind, and of the unity of thought and expression which was one of its most striking characteristics from the commencement of his literary career to its termination by death. An excellent biographical sketch by the brilliant American essayist, Mr. E. P. Whipple, forms an appropri ate and agreeable introduction to the writings of Macaulay. The following paragraphs are a specimen of the discriminating criticism and classical diction which cha acterize the essay.

The first and strongest impression we derive from a consideration of Macaulty's life and writings is that a consideration of Macaulay's life and writings is that of the robust and macauline qualities of his intellect and character. Since his death it has become generally known that he was by no neams deficient in those tender and benevolent feelings which found little expression in his works. Among his intimate friends and relations he passed as one of the most affectionate of men, and his benevolence to unsuccessful artists and men of letters absorbed no incomsiderable portion of his income. But in his speed es in parliament, in his cessys, and in his history, he makes the impression of a stoot, strong, and tough polemic, who is thoroughly well furnished for combat, and who neither gives nor expects quarter. No tenderness to frailty interferes well farnisted for combat, and who nei her gives nor expects quarter. No tenderness to frailty interferes with the merciless severity of his judgments. His own political and personal integrity was without a stain. "You might," said Sydney Snith, in testifying to his incorruptibility and his patriotism, "Hay ribbons, stars, garters, wealth, titles, before him in vain. He has an honest, genuine love of his country, and the world could not brite him to neglect her interests." This integrity of character gave a certain puritan releutlessness of tone to his intellectual and moral judgments. He had a warm love for what was beautiful and true, but, in his writings, it generally took the negative but, in his writings, it generally took the negative form of hatred for what was deformed and false. He abhorred meanness, baseness, frand, falsehood, corrup-tion, and oppression, with his whole heart and soul, and found a grim delight in holding them up to public execution. His talent for this work, and his enjoy-ment of it were a great that he was translated. and found a grim delight in holding them up to public execution. His talent for this work, and his enjoyment of it, were so great, that he was tempted at times to hunt after criminality for the pleasure of punishing it. He acquired a discared taste for character that was morally tainted, in order that he might exercise on its condemnation the rich resources of his scorn and invective. His progress through a tract of history was marked by the erecti nof the gall was, the gibbet, and the stake, and he was almost as insensible to mitigating circumstances as Judge Jeffreys himself. He seemed to consider that the play of the judge rested on the number of the executions; and he has hanged, drawn, and quartered many individuals, whose cases are now at the bar of public opinion, in the course of being reheard.

reheard.

Tie last and finest result of pers nal integrity is intellectual conscientiousness, and this Macaulay can not be said to have attained. His intellect, bright and broad as it was, was the instrument of his individuality. His sympathies and antipathics colored his statements, and he rarely exhitited anything in "dry light." In this respect, he is inferior to Hallam and Mackintesh, who are inferior to him in extent of information, and getting for narrative. The vividness of his perceptions confirmed the antocracy of his dis-position, and his convictions had to him the certainty of facts. It must be admitted that he had some reason of facts. It must be admitted that he had some re ison for his dogmatism. He excelled all Englishmen of his time in his knowledge of English history. There was no drudgery he would not endure in order to obtain the most trivial fact which illustrated the opinions or the manners of any particular are. Indeed, the minuteness of his information astonished even antiquaries, and in society was sometimes thought "to be erected into a closeal engine of collequial oppression." And this information was not a mere assemblage of deed facts. It was vitalized by his passions and imagination; it was all alive in the many-peopled domain of ination; it was all alive in the many-peopled domain of his "vast and joyous memory;" and it was so com-pletely possessed as to be always in readiness to suspletely posessed as to be always in readiness to sustain an argument, or illustrate a principle. The songs, ballads, satires, lampoons, plays, private correspondence of a period, were as familiar to him as the graver records of its avanlite. But in disposing his immense materials he followed the law of his own mind rather materials he followed the law of his own man, than the law inherent in the facts. Instead of viewing things in their relations to each other, he viewed things the law in their relations to each other, he viewed things the law in th things in their relations to each other, he viewed things in their relation to himself. His representation of them, therefore, partock of the limitations of his character. That character was broad, but it would be absurd to say that it was as broad as the English race. He Macauloyized English history as a distinguished poet of the century was said to have Byronized human life. Even in some of his most seemingly triumphant statements, it will be found that a different distriction of the try will send to actalishing on disposition of the facts will result in establishing an opposite opinion. Take the article on Bacon, the most glaring of all the instances in which he has refused to assume the point of view of the person he has resolved to condemn; and any intellect resolute enough to resist the marvelous fascination of the narrative, can easily redictions the facts as as to arrive at an ourseit conredispose the facts so as to arrive at an opposite con

A prominent cause of Macaulay's popularity is to be found in the definitences of his mind. He always aspired to present its matter in such a form as to exclude the possibility of doubt, either in the attatement or argument. Of all great English writers he is the forethe least suggestive. All that he demands of a reader is simple receptiveness. Selection, arrangement, reasoning, pictorial representation, are all done by himself. This explicitness, too, is purchased at some sacrifice of truth. His comprehensiveness is apt to be of that kind which arrives at broad generalizations by excluding a number of the facts and principles it ought to in lude. Real comprehensivenese of mind is impossible, unless the interior life of the separate facts included in the sweeping generalization is adequately comprehended. Shakespeare, of all English minds, is the most comprehensive; and Shakespeare, in virtue of his comprehensiverers, would doubt in many instances where Macaulay is most certain. The most stances where Macaulay is most certain. The most perfect exhitition of Macaulay's talent is his analysis and representation of the character of James II., from a hostile point of view. He catches his victim in a series of curningly contrived traps, and the poor creating of the character of the poor creating country. ture, in Macaulay's narrative, cannot move a step without falling into the trap marked folly or the trap marked wickedness. Shakespeare's method of dealing with character was entirely different.

The copious and accurate index given in the last volume is entitled to the highest praise, and increases essentially the value of the edition.

GUESSES AT TRUTH. By Two BROTHERS. 12u.o., pp. 555. More than thirty years since, when this work was first published anonymously, it found "a fit audience, though few," in the circle of thinkers who were aspiring after a higher philosophy, and a more vital religion, than were represented in the materialistic theories then fashionable among the leaders of opinion in England. The authorship was subsequently avowed by the Rev. Julia Charles Hare, who, in conjunction with his brother Augustus, made these fragmentary effusions the vehicle of a better order of thought, represented by Colerioge, Wordsworth, John Sterling, and some of the then living lights of German philosophy. The interest of the volume is now chiefly historical, as the ideas which it sets forth, or hints at, have since been made the subject of wide discussion, and have become more or less incorporated with the highest tendencies of modern speculation. The subtis and profound criticisms, the frequent exquisite beauties of expression, and the vein of genuine poetic feeling, which characterize the work, will, however, long prevent it Fom becoming entirely obsolete.

THE PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE. Edited by Howard Staunton. The Hinstrations by John Gilbert. Syde, svo. Routledge, Warms & Routledge.

In these portly volumes (too large for convenient handling), the editor has founded his text on the original folio of 1623, with a diligent collation of the various readings of the best early and more recent edi tions. The emendations of difficult passages proposed by other commentators are subjoined in the margin, with the suggestions of the editor himself. No devistion has been made from the authentic copies without notice of the change. Illustrative notes have been added as occasion requires, exhibiting great diligence, gacity. The great feature of the edition is its admira- price displayed in forming his library is something quite explorations, nearly all the property of the competent learning, and often considerable critical sa-

ble pictorial illustrations from the designs of Gilbert which commend themselves to the lovers of Shake peare by their felicity of conception, and their natural and spirited execution. They cannot fail to render an important aid in the study of the wonderful dramatist, as well as to gratify the taste by their vigor and

THE DEBATE BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND SCI-ENCE; Or THE ANGINNY HEBBER IDEA OF THE SIX DAYS OF CREATION. 12mo. pp.437. Andover: Warren F. Draper. New-York: John Wiley.

The main purpose of this volume is to present the cientific public with an appreciative estimate of the hilcsophical genineand services of Prof. Taylor Lewis It is published without the name of the author, which it is alleged, cannot even be conjectured by the subject of his criticism and encomium. A considerable portion of the work is devoted to an examination of the reply to Prof. Lewis's "Six Days of Creation," by Prof. J. D. Dans of Yale Coll-ge; while, in connection with this discussion, the author advances a theory of creation for which he claims the merit of nevelty and consis tency. The volume is characterized by learning and ingenuity, as well as by great earnestness of tone, and will form a significant element in the controversy be tween the deductions of modern science and the adher ents to the literal interpretation of the sacred record.

A TREATISE ON THE CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGE-MENT OF RAILWAYS. By John B. Jauvis. 12400. pp. 346. Phinney, Blakeman, & Mason,

With the vast amount of capital (over \$1,000,000,000 nvested in American railways, this comprehensive manual addresses a great variety of interests Its pur pose is ultimately to present to railway proprietors, a popular form, the character of their property; but it deals immediately with the modes of construction, the details of management and administration, and the dan gers to which this kind of security is especially exposed from the carele-sness and untrustworthiness of the agents in charge of its different departments. The author bandles the subject with great frankness, and has crowded his book with not a little practical information.

VINCENTS SEMI-ANNUAL REGISTER. By FRANCIS

The commencement of a new periodical work of gen eral reference is presented in this comprehensive volume. Under the date of each day in the first six months of the present year, we have a summary of the principal events that have occurred during that period, biographical sketches of eminent men who have died within the same time, and a brief sketch of legislative, judicial, and political transactions. It is intended to issue a similar volume for the next six months, and to continue the publication semi-annually. The convenience of such a compilation is obvious, and if it shall be as well executed as the present specimen will prove a success.

THE HEROES OF EUROPE. By HENRY G. HEWLETT.
12mo. pp. 370. Ticknor & Fields.

In a series of animated biographical sketches, this volume describes many of the most important evouts in the history of Europe from the eighth to the eighteenth century. The personages selected for treatment are taken from various walks of life, including eminent sovereigns, renowned discoverers, and illustrious political and religious reformers. Among the most interest ing biographies in the volume, are those of Charlemagne, Columbus, Martin Luther, Loyols, and Cardinal Richelien.

LAKE HOUSE. By FARNY LEWALD. Trundated from the German by NATHANIEL GREENS. 12sno. pp. 304. Ticknow Fields.

The translator of this volume is wisely devoting the leisure of retirement from active political pursuits to the reproduction in English of some of the favorite works of continental literature. In the present agree able story by a distinguished living female writer of Germany, he has made a bappy selection; the narrative is interesting, with and intense; and the reversion is spirited r

THE BOOK OF 1. dited By WILLIAM

A collection of fac-simile letters of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, illustrated with numer ons engravings of their residences, portraits, &c. forming a cabinet of antiquarian curiosities of great n terest to the amateur.

GRIMM'S POPULAR TALES AND HOUSEHOLD STORIES. Collected by the Brothers Grimm. 2 vola., 12mo. Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co.

A new translation of the world-renowned stories of the Brothers Grimm, with spirited illustrations by Webnert, and issued in an edition of great typographi-

LIFE AND RELIGION OF THE HINDOOS SERTCH OF MY LIFE AND EXPERIENCE. By JOSETH CHYNDER GANGODY. (Baptized Philip). 12mo. pp.396. Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co.

The autobiography of a young Hindoo convert to the Unitarian faith, with a popular view of the social and religious institutions of his countrymen.

BOB AND WALTER: WITH THE STORT OF BEKANBER Leves. 18mo. pp. 138. Phinney, Blakeman & March.

An excellent juvenile story, well told, and handomely illustrated.

Under the rather drowsy title of Nightcans, The Fairy Nighteaps, The Little Nightcaps Letters, &c., a decidedly lively series of juvenile books by the author of "Aunt Fanny's Stories," is issued by D. Appleton & Co. Several new volumes have been added to the series in season for the approaching holidays, and can be cordially recommended as a valuable accession to the juvenile library. They are distinguished for the graceful sweetness of their style, and show a true sympathy with the ions and a most of childhood.

ley. With a Minister of the fee Hunter. By J. Fenimere Cooper. Illustrated by Darley. 12mo. pp. 497. W. A. Cooper. Hindrated by Darley. 12mo. pp. 497. W. A. Townsend & Co.
Vincent's Sen i-Annal United States in slates. By Franc's Vincent. Sen i-Annal United States in slates. By Franc's Vincent. Popular Physical Astronomy. By Daniel Vanghan. 8vo. pp. via Troman & Spofferd.

Tom Brown at Oxford. A Sequel to School Days at Rugby. By the author of "School Days at Rugby." Part First. 12mo. pp. 378. Tickner & Fields.

Faithful Forever. By Coventry Palmore. 12mo. pp. 231. The Same.

Failini Forever. By Coventry ratmore. 12mo. pp. 231. The Same.

The Heroes of Europe. Ey Henry O. Hawlett. 12mo. pp. 230. The Same.

The Bebate between the Chorch and Science. With an Essay on the Liveary Character of Taylor Lewis. 12mo. pp. 437. Warren F. Draper. Sold by Join Wiley.

Life of George Washington. By Washington Irving. Vol. III. 12mo. pp. 432. G. P. Putman.

The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus. By Washington Irving. Adhor's Revised Edition. Vol. I. 12mo. pp. 460. The Same.

LITERARY.

-The ansatisfactory state of the tenare by which foreign literary property is held in this country during the absence of an International Copyright law with England, receives almost daily illustration from the doings of our publishing bouses. Capt. Mayne Reid, finding that his expressed sanction is unable to protect his publisher, announces that in his new Christmas juvenile, " Bruin, or the Grand Bear Hunt," he has incorporated the labors of an American author with his own," in the hope, of course, that-as integral and undistinguishable parts of the story are thus copyrighted -piratical reprinters will not venture to reproduce it. The same course has been taken quietly by the proprietors of a British serial publication, and it is said that the reprinters have unconsciously fallen into this trap set for them, and subjected themselves to the beavy penalties inflicted by the American Copyright

-That extracedinary man, M. Libri, the king of all bibliographers past and present, will shortly have a sale by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson of another portion of his library, which will occupy twenty-four days, and embrace an immense number of rarities, and books of value in Church History, Theology, Mathematical science, transactions of learned Societies, &c., &c. The slanders formerly current against M. Libri are sufficiently refuted by the public manner in which he disposes of his enormous literary acquisitions. The tact and enter-

unequalled. Among the dreary rows of dingy tomes displayed on the Quais of Paris, where the common eye rece no hing but in erninable man soi Civil Voltaire, Mad. de Gerlis, and "L'I ermite de Chaussee d'Antin," &c., I is pene ration can discove uncut Elzevies, spotless Alduses and even uncia Greek manu cripts, the gens of the bibliomarias erown. M. Libri must have been born a book collector.

-Among Mr. Murray's positive announcements for the present November and December, are (not before mentioned here) Dr. Smith's "Student's Manual of Ancient Geography," uniform with the other volume of the "Student Series;" "Hand-Book to the Cathedrals of Fugland; Southern Division, including Win chester, Salisbury, Exeter, Wells, Chichester, Rochester, Canterbury, with 150 illustrations," 2 vols. post octavo. At this average of contents, it will equire two other divisions, a "Midland" and a Northern," to complete the subject. Mr. Henry Gough's "Personal Narrative of Two Years' Imprisonment in Burmah," post octavo. Prof. Blunt's "Contributions to the Quarterly Review, "octavo. " Ancient Law, its connection with the early history of society, and its relation to modern ideas," by H. Sunner, Maine, and "Lectures on the History of the Eastern Church" by Dr. Arthur Penryn Stanley, the biographer of Dr. Arnold, Regius Professor of Ecclosi atical History at Oxford. This latter subject, though full of interest, is almost a blank in English literature as the erudite work of the Rev. J. M. Neale was com menced on so voluminous a scale that its completion seems hopeless, and the four volumes published include only the "General Introduction," and "History of the Alexandrian Patriarchate." The local coloring that gives such vividness to the pages of "Sinai and Pales tine," will no doubt be visible in the Professor's deduc tion of the Church History of those regions to a later period.

-The new illuminated presentation volume, Thoma Mcore's "Paradise and the Peri" (from Lalla Rookh) on which Mesers. Owen Jones and Henry Warren have byished all the decorative splendor of the arts, is said to exceed in true Oriental feeling and grace anything yet produced. It is in royal quarto, and forms 54 pages each one "a thing of beauty."

-Owen Meredith's next appearance as an antho will be in the character of the translator of "Sebski Peene, or National Songs of Servia." These are un dout tedly the ballads which were first appreciated, and, in fact, discovered and introduced to the western world by "Talvj" (Mrs. Edward Rob nson), and by their lyric sweetress, combined with grandeur of treatment almost erical, gave a great impulse to the study of popular poetry throughout Europe, which resulted in works too con ercus to mention, and, foremost of all, Mr. Villen arque's most curious and interesting "Barzos Breiz," or Celtic Minstrelsy of Bretague.

-The current number of "The North British Re view," the first issued since it passed into the hands of Mesers. Clark of Edinburgh, presents a list of contributers that would make the fortune of any periodical. Sir David Brewster furnishes an article on "Galileo," Mr. I-aac Taylor one on " Modern Thought, its tenden cies, &c." "American Humor and Humorists" are treated by Mr. Gerald Massey, "Logic" by Professor Frazer, the successor to Sir Wm. Hamilton's chair, and "Syria and the Druse Question" by the Rev. Mr. Perter, whose mastery of the subject has been proved by the authors ip of "The Hand Book of Syria and Palestine" in Mr. Murray's series.

-The English papers are noticing the death of Mr. Henry Butterworth, one of the most eminent publishers of law books in England, who has recently closed a life of old fashioned business labor and success, at the age of 75. It is a good instance of the fixity of things in London, that the house he occupied all his career was formerly "The Hand and Star, in Fleet street, within Temple Bar," where formerly dwell Richard Tottyl, the printer of the statutes and early law treatises from the reign of Henry VIII. to bis death, in Queen Elizabeth's time, in 1593, and has ever since continued in the same profession, so that Plowden or Sir Edward Coke, if they could revisit the earth, might walk into their old baunts, and get served as usual bating a few differences of costume, &c.

-Pref. Faraday's Juvenile Course of Lectures the Royal Institute for the coming Christmas Holidays had for their subject "The Chemical History of a Candle." They will undoubtedly be reported in shorthand, like the last course on the "Forces of Nature," which has met with so much success in England and

-Lieut. Maury's "Physical Geography and Meteornow publishing in London, with maps and charts, by Messrs. Low, Son & Co., is announced as "a reconstruction and enlargement of his former work," and will in due time be accessible to American readers.

-Messrs, Macmillan's (of Cambridge) forthcoming contributions to scientific literature are, "Life on Earth; its Origin and Succession," by John Phillips, Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, and 'Life of Edward Forbes, the Natura'ist," by Dr. Wilson of Edinburg, and Archibald Geikie. While engaged on the memoirs of his friend, Dr. Wilson (who was Professor of Technology at the University of Edingburgh) has deceased, and his own Life is announced by the same publishers. Prof. Phillips's book is understood to be the most severe and thorough examination of Mr. Darwin's theories that they have yet received. It is remarkable that Geol gists, generally, have ranged themselves on the side of his opponents, and thus his warmest supporters are among the students of vegetable and the lower forms of animal life.

-Mr. and Mrs. Trollope continue to unltivate the field of Italian History, to vahich the late occurrences has given such interest. "Paul the Pope, and Paul the Friar; A Story of an Interdict," by Thomas Adolphus Trollope, and "Sketch of Events in Italy during the last Eighteen Months," by Theodosia Trollope, are both to be published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall during the present month.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

-Details of Mr. Roscher's murder have reached his family in Hamburg. They are contained in a letter from Mr. W. O'Swald, a merchant of Zanzibar, and com price a simply-worded, but evidently trust worthy, state ment made by Roscher's head servant, Rashid. He says that his master left Kilwa, or Quiloa, taking with him himself and another servant named Omar, and that they arrived in safety at Ussewa, or, as Roscher spells it Nussewa, on Lake Nyasea. This interior town, here tofore unknown, is a large and populous place stretching along the lake shore, and is the residence of Sultan Makaka, who received the young European in a friendly and hospitable manner. The inhabitants furnished the party daily with milk and food. On his way from the seaconst, Roscher, who knew well how to conciliate the barbarous people by whom he was surrounded, had made a friend of a Sultan Hin gomanje, whose territories adjoined those of Makaka, and who had himself accompanied Roscher to the lake. At this point Nyassa is not broad, and in a clear day the opposite shore can be faintly descried. Its waves are often rough and it is some times visited with violent storms. They heard here one day that some white men and negroes, after having visited another sheet of water still further to the South called Kirawa (Shirwa), had arrived at the southernmost point of the lake and had then returned southwards. Roschez does not seem to have known that this was the Livingstone expedition. On the morning of the 17th of May the Gorman traveler, accompanied by Rashid, Omar, and two carriers, left seewa, with the intention of going back as far as the river Ruvuma, where some goods belonging to him remained in the charge of Sultan Zikumbo. A guard of two men was sent with them by Makaka, who returned as soon as they had reached the limits of that chief's dominions. Intending to return immediately, and commence the vigorous prosecution of new

extedition had been loft at Nussawa. The entheistic explorer was in good health and high rivite; he had totally recovered in the pure air of the ble centry, from the fever which had weighed him dewn ever since I is arrival in Africa, and was able to myel without a litter. The first two nights they slept in lamlets on the road. About two o'clock on the third after oce they read ed a village called Hisonguny. As they halted, the inhabitants, urged by curiosity. fleshed around them, and one of the better-looking no tives asked Rescher to his house. The invitation was accepted, and after partaking of lunch prepared by his servants, the ursus ecting Roscher, in accordance with lis custem, lay down to sleep. Rashid went to the river, at a little distance, to get some water, and upon lis return saw his fellow servant engaged in a contest with several armed men; one of them, just at lat rement pierced Omar's breast with an arrow, and Real id lastened to his master. Entering the but, he new Resel er with a poisoned arrow sticking in his toeon, lying dead nearl is couch. Alarmed and frightcred be flew to a field of cassava near by, pursued by the arrows of the hostile party. After dark he represter and Omar still lay untouched where they had fallen, but before morning, Rashid, from a place of or recaln ent, saw the murderers carry them off. He lastened back to Nus-ews, and communicated the sad news to the Sultan, who immediately sent him, with revered men, to Sultan Hingomanje in Mamemba, in whose territory the crime had been committed. This ruler, at the bead of fifty soldiers, proreeded to the village and arrested four men whom the villegers pointed out as the criminals. Two of them were residents of the place and were called Makeketa and Sikamboni, the former the lerd-nan of the bamlet, the very person who had in vited Receier to lis house, and in whose possession was found one of Roscher's revolvers. Rashid the trok clarge of the books and other effects at Nussewa, which belonged to his master, but was unable to dis cever lis journal and note-book, which had been carried away by the murderers. Setting out for the const be met the carnvan which had been sent with supplies for Roscher from Zanzibar, and returned with

it and the four prisoners to Kilma. These latter will probably suffer the deserved penalty of their crime, but their death cannot compensate the world for the loss of one of the most ardent, daring, and self-sacrificing of the nany travelers who have fallen in attempting to explore the hidden region of Central Africa. -Paron von der Decken, who left Germany about the

end of April, well provided with instruments and means, for the purpose of joining Roscher on the shores of Nyassa, was met at Zanzibar with the news of the latter traveler's untimely death. It was probable, at the last accounts, that Von der Decken, after seeing justice done to Rosci er's murderers, would go forward to the lake region and continue the explorations which the deceased traveler had so much at heart.

-Furmeister, long known as a successful South An erican explorer, is publishing, in the two leading geographical journals of Germany, an account of his travels in the La Plata region, and of a journey from Romaio, across the Cordilleras to Copiapo, in Chili. He returned to Germany, by way of the Isthmus of Params, in May last, and the results of his lengthy so journ in the southern division of our continent will be en bedied in a work entitled "The Physical Geograthy of the Argentine Confederacy.

-An English traveler, Mr. T. J. Hutchinson, nar rates in the pages of a late London magazine the inci dents of a journey to Great Batanga, a rarely visited negro province on the Bight of Biafra, whose inhabi tants have acquired an enviable notoriety along the West African coast by refusing either to hold slaves themselves, or to assist in any way the barbarous slave traders. Arriving from Fernando Po at the Harbor of Patrngs, he thus describes the scene which greeted lim: "At a distance of what appeared to be about ten miles toward the interior stands the Naanga mountain which is marked in the Admiralty Chart as 1,707 feet in hight, but to which no name is given. Elevations of high ground, some of pinnacled or sugar-loaf form, others of a different shape, rise all round as far as the the eye can reach, while falling over a broad precipice in three different streams, appears the white foam of the tambling cataract of the Lobé River." The author subsequently visited this picturesque waterfall, known as the Cataract of Batanga, whose different cascades are separated from each other by insular and tree covered rocks. The country in the neighborhood of Patarga is comparatively free from coast-fever, and is destitute of the minana-breeding mangrove forests which line the shores to the north and south of it.

to the Imperial Russian Geographical Society the description of a species of nettle, of which the natives of the Government of Tomsk manufacture thread whice, and fishing-nets, and which, when care fully prepared, may be made into a fabric resembling It is extensively cultivated by the inhabitants of the department, but is also found in a natural state in large quantities. Its culture is about to be intro duced into all the Siberian provinces, where neither flax nor hemp are grown.

-The Prussian Embassy in Persia, to which is attacked a corps of scientific men, left Teheran on the let of September for an extended exploration of the Southern portion of the kingdom, and intended to proceed as far as the Persian Gulf. The Berlin Govern ment will publish the results of their explorations in great national work, under the editorship of Brugsch and in the same style as the magnificent volumes of Lepsius on Egypt.

SCIENTIFIC.

-The laryngoecope, the invention and perfection of which by Dr. Czermak of Hungary was announced by THE TRIBUNE some months since, has already cominto use in France. Dr. Moura-Bourouillon, at a late session of the French Academy of Sciences, gave the bistory of two cases, nearly identical in their character, in which the new instrument was of the most essentia service. The disease was aphony, or total loss of the voice, and all the ordinary means were ineffectually resorted to in order to ascertain the cause which had produced this extinction of speech. But the laryngoscope at once revealed the existence of two tumors in the throat, so minute that no one not familiar with the delicate structure of the vocal organs would have be lieved that they could have led to a result so serious

- French chemists now maintain that certain medi eal waters of great celebrity owe their beneficial qualities, in a measure, to the arsenious matter which they contain. The air in large cities would also seem to be impregnated with arrenic, evolved by the consumption of coal. At the last meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, Dr. R. Angus Smith stated that out of fifteen specimens of Lancashire coal which he had examined thirteen were found to contain arsenis, and went on to show how this arsenic, during the process of burning, escapes, and becomes an ingredient of the surrounding atmosphere.

-Four new planets have lately been added to the asteroidal groups, making the whole number of asteroids sixty-two. The fifty-ninth was discovered by Chacomac in France, the sixtieth by Goldschmidt of Chantillon, the sixty-first by Ferguson of the National Observatory at Washington, and the sixty-second by Forster and Lesser of the Berlin Observatory. The sixtieth had been named by Goldsmidt Danae; the others are yet undesignated.

-A French agricultural chemist, M. Conturier for really appounces a new manure, consisting of equaparts of pric acid, extracted by washing from grano. and from other excremental matter by various pro censes, and of the chlorhydrate of stamonia. A small quantity suffices to produce an unusual crop upon the pocrest soil, and a laborer can carry upon his back sufficient manure for several acres. Its cost is only about

In the current volume of the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Mr. S.

B. Fuckley gives an interesting account of the outling att of Texas (accdoma Mexicana), and its stagular labits. They build subterranean habitations, consist. ing of layers of cells, sometimes filling an area of ground twenty-five feet square, to the depth of sixteen feet. Their cells are from six to twelve inches in hight, and are connected by cylindrical passages from one to three or four inches in diameter. From these cavernour above, where they dwell in myriads, they have leen known to excavate a passage under a stream in order to get at a garden on the opposite side. In clayey or moist soil their cells are lined with a glutinous, varriel-like matter. Their food is both animal and vegetable, consisting of insects, betries, grain, and the leaves of trees. They will sometimes entirely denude a tree of its feilege in a single right. In Western and Central Texas they are regarded as a terrible scourge, and many efforts have been made, by means of fire and noxious guerce, to exterminate them, but their immense number bee hitherto rendered all those attempts futile. They appear to be divided into clarsee, some building and resiring the cells, some procuring food, some tending the sick-sid all having peculiar duties to perform.

-Those interested in the progress of Pala-ontelogy will remember that Albert Gaudry, a French natural ist, was sent in the early part of the year to Greece, to institute researches into some deposits of reddish earth at Filermi, in Attica, known to be rich in the remains of extirct mammalia. There deposits have been formed by crosion of the rocks of Pentelicus; toward the sumnit of the mountain they are thin, but increase in thickress the nearer they approach to the plains, and they extend to the margin of the Eucean Sea, covering very large area. M. Gaudry has exhumed many skeletors more or less complete of the mastodon, dinotherium, eletlant, thinoceros, camel-leopard, and a host of lesser animals, together with a number of birds and reptiles. He has sent forty-one cases to Paris. The collection centains several hithertoundescribed animals. M. Gaudey has also completed the necessary surveys and investigations to enable him to prepare a geological map of Attica.

-Much interest was manifested at the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, in a paper read by M. Flourers, concerning a remarkable instance of the natural fermation of a new bone, the outgrowth of the sericeteum. The possibility of such an occurrence has been strenuously denied by Sedillott and other surgical writers. In the present case, a man living at Bayeux had his leg broken by a fall. It was a comminuted fracture; the tibia was literally pulverized, and the thigh was severely bruised, but at the end of six months a fragment of the tibial bone nearly eight inches in length was ejected from its place, and some weeks afterward it was found that the reproductive force of nature was forming a new bone to replace the old one. It might be felt at first as a soft mass, but gradually hardened until at the end of another half year it became entirely solid. The cure is complete, and the leg is in every respect as sound and perfect as before the accident.

-Pickled fruits, covered with beautiful representations of coats of arms, initials, motioes, and other figueres, were lately offered for sale in the markets of Vienna. They were made by cutting out in paper the desired letters or figures, and then wrapping the paper closely about the peaches, pears, apples or plums at the time when the fruit just begins to color. When ripe, the covered portion of the fruit is of a pure white, and the images cut in the paper appear in the natural color of the fruit.

-Mr. Bennett, whose pleasant volume on the natural history of Australia has been so well received by the rejentific circles of Great Britain, has recently written a description of that interesting Plantigrade animal, the brown ceati or Nasua Fusca. While at Sydney, Mr. Bennett obtained a full-grown specimen from the coast of tropical South America. Its size is that of a very large cat; its hair over the back and sides is of a grayish brown color, but on the tail, which is long and bushy, the color is adark brown. Its bne, however, seems to vary considerably with its age. It bears some affinity to the raccoon, but is distinguished from that animal by its clengated, truncated, and movable snout, with which it turns up the earth in search of worms or grats. It preys upon small quadrupeds or birds, often climbing trees in search of its prey. The specimen in question soon became domesticated; would come when celled, like a dog: evinced much gratitude, and always seemed flattered when patted or otherwise caressed It was very fond of sucking the blood of animals. It evidently possessed an acute serse of smell, for when running about in the garden, after scenting the ground for some time, it would insert the snout to some depth into the earth at the place chosen, and invariably scented the worm or grub of which it was in search.

-The acetate of ammonia has hitherto been the best known antidote to alcohol. But a physician of Dantzic, Dr. Beck, has discovered a still more effective counter-poisen, the composition of which has not yet been nade public. It is administered as a minera paste included in an olive, and at once destroys not only the in mediate effects, but the disastrous consequence of inebriety. A drunken Pole, upon whom experiments were made, swallowed successively three of the prepared olives and three bottles of brandy, after which he did not exhibit the slightest trace of intoxication, and showed no signs of sickness.

-A new mineral has been brought from Nagpoor, it Central India, by Mr. Hislop, and has therefore received the name of Hislopite. It possesses the crystalline character of calcareous spar, is of a brilliant grass-green color, and has a specific gravity of 2.645. After being subjected to the action of muriatic acid there remains a greenish substance, which is probably glareonite, as its analysis agrees with that of the glar conite described by Prof. Rogers as occurring in our New-Jersey green-rand. Hislopite is composed of earls rate of lime, clay, and the greenish substance above mentioned.

-A series of curious experiments have lately been made by M. Rayer on the torpedo. It was found that curarina, the most powerful of known poisons, when injected into the dorsal vein of this electrical fish, rendered inactive the motor nerves, but left the sensitive nerves active. By several experiments in connection with the galvanic battery, it was ascertained that the sensitive nerves, in spite of the fact that all motion was surrended by the power of the injected poison, acted open the brain, which in turn influenced the excitor nerves of the torpedo's electrical apparatus. The fonctions of this apparatus were thus performed without the intervention of the motor nerves.

- Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to of tain a perfect substitute for whalebone, in the manu facture of the ribs of umbrellas and parasols. An in ger ious manufacturer has at last found that white-oak tin ber of the second growth, when selected from the butt-end of the tree, and straight, and free from knobs. may, after subjection to a certain curing process, be engloyed as a substitute for whalebone. It is even said to be superior to whalebone in toughness and teracity, and the ribs made from it always resume their crigical straight condition after exposure to the weather.

-For the thousandth time since the days of Pliny, the story of existence of a race of men with tails he sguin been set aflont. A Dutch journal, the Verceniging Christelijke Stemmen for September, contains a kugtly account of the native population of Borneo. The writer asserts that the Poonangs, a race inhabiting large tracts in the interior of the island, are all adorned with tails. A Mr. Van Houtrop, while in the Bornes province recently, sgw and examined three of thes Peccargs. He came to the conclusion that their caudal appendages, which are described as from three to five tes in keigth, hard, stiff and nearly immovable, are neither a natural deformity, nor the result of disease, but a genuine and general characteristic of the race. Some are to be cought and sent to Holland.

- An logenious little pocket instrument, the inven tion of the late Mr. Herbert Mackworth, is now manufactured and offered for sale by the London instrumentunlers. It is styled the pocket metra, and its description is as follows: "In a brass case, less than three inches square and an inch thick, are contained a clineweter, thermometer, goniometer, level, magnifying lens, measure for wire gauze, pluramet, platina, scale of various sizes, and an anemometer. The traveler can ascertain by its means the temperature, the forms of the wird, the latitude, the position of the rocks, or survey and nap his route. The geologist can determine and draw the direction and amount of the dip of the rocks, the angles of cleavage and crystallization, or exen ine by means of tournaline the bottom of pools or shallow depths along the coast lines, otherwise invisible to the eye. The miner can survey and level or roof or floor of his workings, can ascertain the temperature of the air under ground, discover whether the ventilation is deficient, or see whether the wires of his Davy lamp are in safe condition."

-Our American Cambridge is divided against itself in its opinion of the Darwin theory of the origin of species. The new doctrine is warmly supported by Professor Gray in a recent article, while it is announced that Prefessor Agaseiz will devote a large space in his next volume of contribution to Natural History to refutation of what he believes to be scientific erre In English Cambridge Professor Sedgwick, one of the most venerable teachers of that venerable institution, in commencing his forty-second course of lectures, premises to eccupy a portion of his time during the present senson in what becharacterizes as "the revived eresy now known as Darwin's Theory." In Switterlard, Picket, the en inent geologist, opposes the new crinion in an essay which the Darwinians themselves style the most moderate and temperate review of Dan win yet published.

-A vision similar to the far-famed spectre of the Brocken, or to that beautiful phenomenon witnessed by Forbes on the Fures, has just been observed in England. A few weeks since, a gentleman climbed up the steep down which shelters the pleasant sea-coast village of Benchurch, in con pany with several of his friends. On the sun mit, at a hight of 700 feet, they amused themselves by watching in front of them the dense fog which was rolling in from the sea and pouring along the flanks of the down. It was about 4 o'clock and the sun directly behind them was apparently at about their level. The refraction of through the mist produced a beautiful iris of an oval form. While gazing at this they were suddenly conscious of several dark, sepulchral looking forms of coloral dimensions in the center of the halo. On raising their arms and taking off their hats their actions were minicked by the images, and they then saw that the objects were their own shadows, projected by the sun at their backs on the fog-wall opposite. As the mist approached nearer and the sun sank lower the gigantic figures at length vanished.

-M. Mariette, after uncovering the almost perfect workshop of an ancient Egyptian artisan, and finding a multitude of vases and statuettes, has just disontombed the nummy of a royal princess inclosed in a magnificent surcophagus. But none of these objects are likely to reach the European collections, for the Viceroy, for whom M. Mariette is working, is having built in France an iron palace in the purest Saraceaic style, which is to be erected in Alexandria and used as the national museum . Egypt, where such antiquities as M. Mariette may bring to light will be deposited.

-At the Village of Zugra, not many miles from Corinth, a brouze vase has just been found containing se less than 9,170 Greek coins of great antiquity, the most modern being of the time of the Achean League. At York, in England, famous for its yield of Roman relice. a sepulchral stone has recently been discovered in the cellar of an old convent, with a Latin inscription signifying that it was erected to the memory of Decimins. daughther of Decimius. An Ango-Saxon grave has been opened at Sarr Mill, in the Island of Thanet: its contents were a large bronze bowl full of bones, a beautiful fibula of gold, a bulla, four gold medals, beads of amber and amethystine quartz, and a number of iron weapons. In Northampton, during some recent excavations, the workmen came a mass of weapons and other implements of the ante-Roman period. Beyond the Mediterranean, Mr. Davis has been employed by the British Government for four years in exploring the site of old Carthage. He is about to return to Great Britain, with the bulks results of his long researches, and is said to have made discoveries which shed a vast deal of new light upon Punic Listory.

HOW TO MAKE ALL PHOTOGRAPHS STERROGRAPHS .-If we close one eye and bring the other opposite the center of a photograph, and tolerably near to it, the icture usually starts out with almost stereoscopic distinetness. The effect is finest in architectural photorarbs. A similar result, in a feebler degree. duced by looking at drawings and paintings in the same way. The explanation is too obvious to need state ment, but the fact, although interesting and valuable, usually escapes notice.

HEALTH AND DISEASE.

CARBONATE OF LEAD IN PHTHISIS,-According to M. Beau, it is extremely rare that a case of phthisis is found among workers in lead. The immunity which he had observed in this respect led him to try the efficacy of some of the preparations of this mineral in arresting the progress, and in entirely eradicating the tuberculous diatheris. He gives the preference in his trials to the carbonate of lead, which preparation being insoluble, he considers as less liable to produce an unfavorable re action upon the stomach.

He administers it in increasing does, from ten to ighty centigrammes-two to sixteen grains-each day n a rill, arresting or suspending the use of it as soon as the ratient appears to be sufficiently impregnated; that is, as soon as the symptoms characterizing the first degree of saturnine poisoning appear, such as arthralgis and gesia, lisere, and an icteroid tint. M. Bean reports five cares, in four of which certain symptoms, pecially the cough and the expectoration, scemed to be favorably modified by the use of the carbonate of lead. He does not, however, announce a complete cure, and adds, that as an auxiliary to this medication, it is necessary to support the patient by the best possible means.

DIFHTHERIA .- Dr. T. H. Smith, in The British Medical Journal, states that there are three forms in which diphtheria presents itself, viz: simple ash-colored diphtheria membrane in patches, with very slight congestion of the surrounding parts, and without foctor; second, a deeper color and more widely-spread membranous exudation, with foetid breath, and incense en gorgement of dark hue; thirdly, the membrane with much tonsillitis, in a few cases resulting in quinsy; a fourth and more formidable state of things to contend with is an extension of the membrane in either of the preceding cares, to the larynx and craches. With reference to the more general symptoms, the prominent feature is depression of the vital powers. The pulse is not always quick, but when so, is that of an irritable circulation. More frequently the pulse is slow, way ng, and very compressible; the skin readily cools down as when a hand is exposed out of bed is moist and oft, almost clampy to the feel. Where fever has been observed, it is of a remittent or intermittent type, Some ages are ushered in with slight diarrhea, with discharge of blood. Debility remains in a marked degree, even in milder cases, after the local symptoms have disappeared.

DETECTION OF HYDROCYANIC ACID.-One of the German medical magazines gives an interesting account of the detection of hydrocyanic acid in a body three weeks after death. It appears that a young man poisoned himself with twenty-five grammes of medicinal prossic acid twelve times diluted. Dr. Hrame, who was called upon three weeks after death to prove the presence of the poison, reports that the contents of the torrach, which did not smell of brussic acid, exhibited a copious flaky, yellowish precipitate with pure nitrate of silver, which, when washed, and dried by heating for several minutes in a vacuum, became of a gray color. The precipitate was soluble in ammonia and in eyanide of potassium. Decomposed in heat with